Habibit No. 192-A

Section (1) (pp. 3-4)

JAPANISE O CUPATI N OF LIAONING, KIDIN, REILUNGKIANG AND JEROL.

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After the occupation of the three provinces, Lisoning. Kirin, and Beilungkims, the Japanese continued to marry out their plan of westward expension. In the spring of 1932, when the wer in Shenghai was concluded, their army in the Chinese North Eastern provinces was reinforced. In the middle of July. 1932, on the pretaxi that a Japanese officer by the name of DE INOTO was missing, the Japanese started to invade Jehol. Two general offenses were Isunched in July and August respectively. They failed to gain ground on account of the Chinese garrison forcess in the front and Chinese volunteers operating in their rear. Let the Ja a nese issued the fantestic declaration that Jehol Province was the territory of "immehukue", a pretent for its eventual occupation. Menuals, more meinforcements were sent to report another invasion on a grand scale. For the remaining helf of the year, besides accupyin quite a number of Chinese key points, small scale attacks occurred from time to time. There was no peace. At the beginning of the sher, 1939, th pattle of Yu-Kwen (Chanhaikwan) was sterted, the key points along the Great Well, such as Shanhikwan and Kineskou fell into Japanese hends, the strategical situation of Jehol become very critical. On 2 February 1933, in the name of puppet "hanchukuo", the Jayons se Army sent to the Caine e an ultimatum, stating that John was not Chimes torritory and demanding that Chimese forces in the Jehol province be withdrawn within 24 hours. On 3 rebrusry 1933, war broke out. The Japanese Armu, from their baseds in Tungleso and Sui-Chung advanced in three columns and commenced the general offence. For both military and political reasons, the province of Jehol eventually fell into Jepen se hands on 2 parch 1939.



DOC. No. 1871 C

Section (I) (pp. 3-4).

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF LIAOFING, KIRIN, HEILUNGKIANG AND JEHOL.

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After the occupation of the three provinces, Liaoning, Kirin, and Feilungkiang, the Jamanese continued to carry out their plan of westward expension. In the spring of 1932, when the war in Shanghai was concluded, their Army in the Chinese North Eastern Provinces was reinforced. In the middle of July, 1932, on the protect that a Japanese officer by the name of ISHI OTO was massing, the Japanese started to invade Jehol.
Two general offices were Launched in July and August respectively. They failed to gain ground on account of the Chinese garrison forces in the front and Chinese volunteers operating in their rear. Let the Japanese issued the fantastic declaration that Jehol Province was the territory of "Manchukuo", a pretext for its systical occupation. Meanwhile, more reinforcements were sent to prepare another invasion on a grand scale. For the remaining half of the year, besides occupying quite a number of Chinese key points, small scale attacks occurred from time to time. There was no peace. At the beginning of the year, 1933, the Pattle of Yu-Kwan (Shanhaikwan) was started the key points along the Great Wall, such as Shanhaikwan and Kiumenkou fell into Japanese hands, the strategical situation of Jehol became very critical. On 22 February 1933, in the name of puppet "Manchukuo", the Japanese Army sent to the Chinese an ultimatum, stating that Jehol was not Chinese territory and demanding that Chinese forces in the Jehol Province be withdrawn within 24 hours. On 25 February 1933, war broke out. The Japanese Army, from their bases in Tungliao and Sui-Chung advanced in three columns and commenced the general offense. For both military and political reasons, the Province of Jehol eventually fell into Japanese hands on 2 March 1933.